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CROWD BOOS MRS. GEO. WONG

Mrs. George Wong, wife of George Wong, on trial for high treason at the Supreme Court, was the centre of a hostile demonstration in Des Voeux Road last evening after the Court had adjourned.

Mrs. Wong, who had been called as a witness for the defence in the afternoon, left the Court at about 5.30 when the court rose.

A Chinese who had been in Court while she was giving evidence started boozing her in the street and two or three women accompanying her, and within a minute or two she was the centre of an angry crowd.

The crowd boozed and shouted remarks at Mrs. Wong who was protected by a British officer. She was escorted into Windsor House, when the crowd dispersed.

Grave Food Situation In S.E. Asia

Singapore, April 17. The big food conference which opened here on Monday has placed before the British Government the full gravity of the South East Asia situation for the urgent consideration of the combined food board in Washington. This was announced in a communique issued at a closed conference today.

The communique states: "The conference took note of the provisional allocations of cereals made to South East Asia by the combined food board, and of the fact that these envisaged drastic cuts in the allocations proposed as recently as March 20 to this area, for the second three months of the year.

The conference took further note of statements published recently in other parts of the world regarding improvement in the general food situation, and expressed concern at the public's impression in South East Asia that improvement in other parts of the world had been achieved at the expense of territories in South East Asia.

The conference resolved unanimously to do all in its power to prevent the pressurization of any cuts and to press for the reallocation of adequate stocks of cereals for South East Asia."

Measures discussed by the conference included the provision of tugs, lighters, barges, locomotives, railway wagons, more large coastal shipping, the importation of dehydrated foods from Australia, the maintenance of the Burma transportation system, the dredging of Bangkok's sandbar, the extended use of parboiled and lightly milled rice, the elimination of waste and the provision of textiles and other inducements goods.

These measures demonstrate the high importance of the transport problem, said the communique, adding: "At the same time, the conference reiterated the view that the key solution of the pressing problem with which they were confronted, was the immediate release of existing rice stocks in Siam. They took steps to impress all concerned, of the danger of any further delay."—Reuter.

ALEKHINE BURIED

Lisbon, April 17. Mr. Alexander Alekhine, former world chess champion, who was found dead over his chess board in a Lisbon hotel three weeks ago after he had choked on a piece of meat, was buried today.—Reuter.

STORY OF LETTER Witness Changes His Opinion Wong Certificate Now Misplaced

PEACE TREATIES

Washington, April 17. Secretary of State James Byrnes told a press conference today that failure to agree at the forthcoming Paris conference might force Britain, France and the United States to sign separate peace treaties.

He could not speculate on possible failure but did not altogether deny the possibility of separate peace treaties being signed with former German satellite nations.

Mr. Byrnes also said that the State Department had no knowledge of any German factories working on atomic research in Spain.—Reuter.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow, April 17. The Soviet magazine "New Times" gave this definition of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government:

"The Soviet Union wants to make sure peace for all nations, security for her borders and peaceful, and friendly governments in neighbouring countries."

"The Soviet Union wants strengthening of international friendship on the basis of equality of States and not the nomination of some states by others."

The magazine said there was no "mystery" in the Soviet foreign policy, which was not only expressed in official documents but also in absolutely clear facts.—Reuter.

WRENS TO LEAVE HONG KONG

Twenty young English WRENS who for six months have dazzled the eyes of everybody and charmed the hearts of many are saying farewell to Hong Kong this week. They sail for home on Saturday aboard H.M.S. "Speaker" under the command of their popular O.C., First Officer Margaret Bray, leaving behind them evidence of a difficult job well done.

RELEASE PLANS AFTER JUNE

London, April 17. In the House of Commons, Mr. Callaghan, Labour Member for Cardiff South, asked if the Minister of Labour could now announce a further programme of releases from the forces beyond June next.

Mr. Isaacs replied that under the provisional programme recently in other parts of the world regarding improvement in the general food situation, and expressed concern at the public's impression in South East Asia that improvement in other parts of the world had been achieved at the expense of territories in South East Asia.

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A LETTER WRITTEN BY HECTOR LEE WHICH THE CROWN PROSECUTOR SAID WAS FOUND AT HIS HOUSE FOLLOWING HIS ARREST WAS INTRODUCED INTO HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION YESTERDAY WHEN LEE GAVE EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF GEORGE WONG, ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON BEFORE A GENERAL MILITARY COURT.

LEE ADMITTED THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER BUT SAID HE HAD WRITTEN IT AT A TIME WHEN HE WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT WONG WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST OF HIS FRIEND, ENRIQUE LEE, AND HAD MEANT TO DENOUNCE GEORGE WONG. HE TOLD THE COURT THAT HE WAS NOW OF A DIFFERENT OPINION AND WOULD DENY THE TRUTH OF ALLEGATIONS HE MADE IN THE LETTER.

Evidence was given yesterday by Eddie Remedios, interpreter for Capt. Lee at the interrogation of the accused the day after his arrest, that a certificate and badge had been shown Wong by Capt. Lee which accused had claimed as his.

Mr. da Silva told the Court that a thorough investigation had been made with regard to the whereabouts of this certificate and badge, but that these had not been found. He had been instructed to ask the Court for comment on this which would be passed on to the proper authorities.

First witness called by the defence yesterday was So Liung, who said that he was, in June, 1943, a Special Detective attached to the Gendarmerie in Kowloon. On June 4, he saw George Wong tied up in the Kowloon Magistracy. Seeing the condition Wong was in, he

did not look too long at him, but left after a glance. He was under the impression that Wong was under arrest.

Were you surprised to see George Wong arrested by the Gendarmerie?—Not at all. Arrests by the Gendarmerie were very common.

Would it surprise you if I told you that accused had admitted that he was a detective of the Ketetai going about withing. I met him once or twice growing him. He very seldom carried a revolver. I did not notice he was carrying a revolver. It was absurd looking at people to see if they were carrying guns.

It was your business as a detective to be inquiring about every person you met?—What right had I to investigate him.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida: You mean you had no right to investigate him because you were also in this service?—No. I did not know what he was then doing.

Hector Lee's Evidence

The next witness called was Hector Lee, alias Lei Yik-doh. Referred by Mr. Hin-shing Lo to the evidence of William Lee with regard to the conversation alleged to have taken place between himself, accused and William Lee, when accused had said that Hector Lee had already arrested somebody who could tell him of Henry Lee and the arrest was mentioned of an India called Castro, he denied the allegation.

Mr. da Silva: You are detained today at Stanley Prison? Yes. About seven months already.

You have not been charged?—Not even put up for identification.

I believe, Hector Lee, if you are charged that you have, in your estimation, a complete defense to the charge against you?—Who would not adopt such an attitude if charged.

(Continued on Pages 5 and 6)

The Wrens are leaving Hong Kong ahead of original schedule owing to, as the radio puts it, circumstances beyond control.

The "Speaker" was to have made a trip to Colombo, return and pick up the Wrens to take them to England. But it is necessary for the aircraft-carrier to go straight home immediately, and as this is the only suitable accommodation for the Wrens, and likely to be so for a long time, it has been decided that they are to depart aboard her this week.

Hong Kong had its first glimpse of the Wrens shortly after the reoccupation. The contingent, numbering about 23, came up to Hong Kong from Sydney where they had been doing strenuous work in the headquarters of the British Pacific Fleet.

Their duties in Hong Kong during these past six months of rehabilitation have called for royal and indefatigable work.

The girls have done secretarial, cipher, signals and Intelligence duties with commendable efficiency.

Socially they have contributed not a little to the success of the Colony's cocktail and dinner parties.

They kept their hostel in Robinson Road a model of cheerfulness and comfort.

The Wrens say they are going to miss Hong Kong for which they have developed a real affection, but their feelings of regret will be no stronger than those of Hong Kong, which is always sorry to have to say good-bye to nice people and good friends.

Jerusalem, April 16. General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine tonight assured Chief Rabbi Herzog, Dr. Bernard Joseph of the Jewish Agency and Rav Zvi of the Jewish National Council that a sufficient number of immigration certificates would be allotted to permit the 1,200 Jewish immigrants detained at La Spezia, Italy, to proceed to Palestine.—Reuter.

Athens, April 17. Herbert Hoover, former United States President, arrived here by air yesterday en route to Cairo.—Associated Press.

FOOD CRISIS

Washington, April 17. According to well-informed quarters in Washington decisions to divert wheat from British stocks and to cut American home consumption of flour by 20 per cent have been taken.

The plan for the flour cut has been fully endorsed by President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee. Herbert Lehman, recently retired Director-General of the U.N.R.R.A. last night accused the United States Government of negligence and the American public of indifference to the present world food crisis. He urged the Government to reintroduce rationing to increase its exports.—Reuter.

SMITHFIELD STRIKE OVER

London, April 17. The strike at Smithfield market, London's principal meat and provisions depot, ended today, following a meeting at which the men reached a practically unanimous decision to resume work at once.

The strike began at the beginning of last week when men handling provisions refused to handle London's food supplies, demanding a higher wage increase than the Joint Industrial Council had awarded them.

When troops were sent to the market yesterday to act as porters, workers in the meat market struck work and this morning the transport workers also stopped working.

The decision to return to work was made on the understanding that the question of the award of three shillings as against the claim of five shillings per week will be reopened with the Joint Industrial Council.

Calling Stettinius' position "illogical" the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, said: "The delegate from the United States

sacrifices logic in order to prolong and inflate this so-called Iranian question."

"I called things by their

names yesterday (Monday) and I did not expect the delegate of the United States to agree."

Gromyko had expressed

doubt that the United States and Britain want a peaceful settlement of the case."

The Netherlands delegate, Edo Van Kleffens, said that only the Council could decide

what should be on the Agenda.

On Gromyko's assertion that the Council would be interfering with Iran's sovereignty if it kept the case on the Agenda, Van Kleffens said this would "leave the door wide open for big powers to bring diplomatic pressure on small powers to prevent them from bringing cases before the Council."—Associated Press.

U.N.O. WILL TACKLE SPAIN QUESTION

New York, April 16. The United Nations Security Council today decided to tackle the controversial Spanish question on Wednesday after a surprise move by Secretary-General Trygve Lie had blocked action on the Russia attempt to close the Iranian case.

After a two-hour debate in which the United States delegate, Edward R. Stettinius, intimated he believed Russia had exerted pressure to get Iran to withdraw her complaint, the Council decided it could not vote on the Russian motion for two days and then adjourned till Wednesday when it will take up Poland's charge that Franco Spain threatens world peace.

Lie unexpectedly entered the Iranian case by submitting legal opinion which, in effect, agreed with Russia's contention that the Council had no right to keep the case on the Agenda.

The opinion was submitted when Russia apparently faced a defeat with eight votes lined up against her.

Lie contended that since Iran has withdrawn her complaint no dispute exists.

Lie said: "It may well be" lie to keep the case on the Agenda under the Charter.

The Chairman of the Council, Doctor Quo Tai-chi, immediately referred the opinion to the Council's committee on rules and procedure with instructions to report back Thursday. The members agreed that no vote could be taken until then.

Russia, Poland and France insisted that the Council meet on Wednesday to discuss Spain.

"ILLOGICAL"

Stettinius said his opposition to the Russian attempt to erase the case from the Agenda did not in any way mean that the United States questioned Russia's integrity.

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sacrifices logic in order to prolong and inflate this so-called Iranian question."

"I called things by their

names yesterday (Monday) and I did not expect the delegate of the United States to agree."

Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Clarke were married in January, and Mrs. Clarke has been living at Bordon to be near her husband, who was in camp at Bramshott. Yesterday she went to Bramshott in a battle dress left behind by her husband and was driven in a lorry with Canadian soldiers, to a railway station.

She came to Southampton Docks in a special train loaded with Canadian troops, and was marching a few places behind her husband, in a line of men going on board the liner, when she was stopped by an officer.

In a shed, Mrs. Clark changed from her husband's uniform to civilian clothes which she had in a bag. She was taken to Police Headquarters at Southampton, and after being questioned, she was allowed to go.

Mrs. Clarke, who comes from Tipperary, was expected back in London today at her home in Talbot Road, Westbourne Grove.

—Reuter,

Cut In British Food Exports

London, April 17. Sir Ben Smith, Minister of Food told the House of Commons that "deterioration" of the world food supplies had precipitated a Government decision to curtail the exports of processed foods.

Formation of a Social International would be very difficult if the Soviet Union had not the same ideals of democracy and liberty, Mr. Laski stated.

Declaring that Italy had a great task of reconstruction to carry out, he added: "I will try and make the British Government understand that Italy should get longer term loans for coal and raw materials to contribute to the rebuilding not only of herself, but also her sphere in Europe, Europe without Italy would not be complete."

Discussing the "very urgent" problem of uniting the three groups into which he said the Italian Socialist Party is divided, Mr. Laski declared: "I think Pietro Nenni (Italian Socialist Party leader) is a great man, who is of tremendous use to the party at the moment."—Reuter.

Exports of other food stuffs would continue, he said, whether they do or not adversely affect British supplies. During the war Britain maintained a small volume of exports of certain foods and launched a programme to increase shipments after the hostilities ended.

Sir Ben said that the processed foods "containing more than an insignificant quantity of ingredients which are in short supply" would not be issued with export licenses except in the case of approved programmes of exports to colonies and other Empire countries and to certain Middle East countries.

He expressed strong hopes that the efforts made for the liberation of Tripolitania will be successful, particularly in view of the resistance of its own population to all attempts at colonisation under any form.—Reuter.

TRIPOLITANIA

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A case of armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom, torture and escape, was heard by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday in committal proceedings against Lau Kam-sing at the Summary Military Court, Kowloon.

Chief Detective-Inspector N. B. Frazer was in charge of the prosecution.

Accused, Ng Yee-chau and Lau Kam-sing, were charged with kidnapping Cheung Ho-lai, Cheung Hoi-man, Yim Chan and Chui Siu-tang at Ching Shan Village, N.T. and holding them to \$4,700 ransom.

First witness, Cheung Ho-lai, a fish-stall holder, stated that at 8.15 p.m. on Feb. 20, he was having tea at Tung Sun Tea House, Ching Shan, where four unknown Chinese entered. There were about 20 villagers in the tea house. Two of the new arrivals were armed and one of the armed men had his face covered with a handkerchief. The other two were holding coils of rope which they used to bind up the four victims and another named Lau Choi. All the inmates were searched. The five bound men were then taken down the street where there were six more robbers of whom five were armed with revolvers. The party then proceeded to a place by the sea called Hak Sek Kok. On the way, Lau Choi escaped. The four victims were rowed out to a junk and placed in the hold. Later, they were transferred to a smaller boat. On this small boat, the robbers demanded \$5,500 from the Cheung brothers, \$800 from Yim Chan who was the master of the Tea House and \$400 from Chui Yiu-tang.

They were told that if the money was not paid, they would be shot. All of them were kicked and the water torture was administered to Cheung Ho-lai, who was master of the Hop Shing Grocers at Ching Shan. The boat travelled for another day when they were put ashore at 7 p.m. Cheung Ho-lai and Yim Chan were taken to a derelict house and kept there under guard for six or seven days when they escaped to Tai Ping. The other two were told to collect the ransoms for all four and set free next morning. When Cheung Ho-lai reached home, he borrowed \$1,400 from friends and with \$600 of his own, told his nephew to take the money to Tai Ping. The nephew stayed there for a week but could not contact the robbers. When Cheung Ho-lai reached home he found that he was robbed of clothing to the value of \$1,000. The Cheung brothers and Yim Chan were called but said they could not identify the robbers.

Of the three accused, Ng Yee-chau was discharged and Lau Kam-sing died in hospital about a week ago. The case was adjourned.

Obituary**J. E. Joseph**

It is with regret that we have to record the death which occurred on Tuesday night, after a short illness, of Mr. Joseph Edgar Joseph, one of the Colony's best known residents. He was in his 64th year.

An exchange broker and the owner of considerable property, the late Mr. Joseph first came to Hong Kong in 1884 as a small child, and spent most of his life here and in Shanghai.

During the later years of his life, he was a generous supporter of local charities of every kind, and of organisations like the New Territories Agricultural Association, the Jewish Synagogue, and the Po Leung Kuk. He also made large gifts to the Hebrew University in Palestine and to the needy among the Jewish community in Shanghai.

He leaves a brother, Mr. Felix A. Joseph, and a sister, Mrs. Juliet Toledano.

The funeral will take place today at 12.30 p.m., with interment at the Jewish Cemetery.

FERRY FARES

Passenger fares on the Yaumatei, Mongkok and Shamshui-poo runs are being brought in line with those charged by the Star Ferry. Revised fares on other runs are as follows:

Hong Kong-Cheungchau:	1st class	80 cts.
	2nd " "	60 "
Hong Kong-Tai O:	1st class	\$1.20
	2nd " "	1.00
Hong Kong-Castle Peak:	1st class	60 cts.
	2nd " "	50 "
Hong Kong-Aberdeen:	1st class	50 cts.
	2nd " "	35 "
Hong Kong-Lantau:	1st class	\$1.20
	2nd " "	90 "

The No. 1 House Boy of the Relief Centre, Kowloon Hotel, was severely wounded by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for stealing two tins of potatoes and two cans of ham and bread.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE

Three unemployed Chinese, were before the Standing Military Court yesterday, on charges of armed robbery at No. 13, Bowring Road, second floor, on March 30.

It was alleged that accused, with another man not in custody, gained entrance to the above premises, armed, with four daggers and an imitation hand-grenade, held up the occupants and robbed them of money and jewellery.

Inspector Lee, of No. 1 Police Station, said that an identification parade was held at Wanchai Police Station and搜尋 were picked out by the complainants.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

"MAY I ASK THAT THIS STATEMENT BE GIVEN FULL PUBLICITY SO THAT MR. GEHRING DOES NOT FIND HIMSELF IN A HOSTILE WORLD THAT HAS PREJUDGED HIM," SAID MR. D. H. BLAKE IN THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY, WHEN THE CROWN SOUGHT PERMISSION TO WITHDRAW THE CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON AGAINST C. A. GEHRING, ARCHITECT, WHO WORKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN HONG KONG DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

THE APPLICATION, WHICH WAS GRANTED BY MR. A. EL ARCUILLI, WAS MADE BY MR. M. A. DA SILVA WHO SAID THAT THE WITHDRAWAL WAS NOT REQUESTED BECAUSE THE CROWN HAD NO CASE, BUT BECAUSE OF THE DECLARATION OF AN AMNESTY.

Making the application Mr. da Silva said:—

"Gehring was charged with three overt acts, the first of which was pointing out targets, the second was writing and sending a letter to Yamoto, and the third was assisting in an investigation concerning three Belgians suspected of having wireless sets for espionage activities."

"The Only Reason"

"You are aware that recently an amnesty was declared in respect of certain political prisoners, the terms of which include others than those who took part in the torture of loyal persons. In the present circumstances, under the terms of the amnesty, the Crown felt, in the first instance, that the first charge might justify Gehring being exonerated from the terms of the amnesty. However, the matter has been decided and I am directed to apply for a withdrawal of the charges against Gehring.

It must be clearly specified that this withdrawal is not made because the Crown has no case. The only reason for the withdrawal is the declaration of the amnesty.

"The Crown in taking other steps in the matter which are extra-judicial.

Defense Statement

Mr. Blake said:—"The Crown has withdrawn these serious charges. The principle of British Justice is that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. Therefore, in the eyes of the law, Mr. Gehring is innocent of these charges. Unfortunately, the world is suffering from war strain and a common symptom is that the man in the street is prone to condemn rather than to take a kinder view of charges of this character.

Great publicity has been given to these charges throughout the Far East, Switzerland and the British Empire. I trust that the remarks that I am about to make will be given similar publicity.

Mr. Gehring is an architect. He was employed by various well-known firms on important works in Hong Kong and the Far East. During the few months preceding the war, he was practising on his own account.

During the war, he was working for the International Red Cross and Mr. Zindel, Delegate of the I.R.C. in Hong Kong, informed me that he was hard-working and conscientious in his duties and that his efforts were of great value to Internees and Prisoners of War and other persons in receipt of help from the I.R.C. These charges, therefore, are all the more serious when laid against a man in his position.

Lack Of Information

No evidence has been adduced by the Prosecution. They had no opportunity to do so. We do not know the names of their witnesses and we have no further information of the charges than those set out in the Statement dated 19th February, 1946, which was published in full in all the papers. There were three overt acts outlined. I will deal with these in order.

The first was that, on or about 14th December 1941, Mr. Gehring aided and assisted the Japanese in the protection of the war by way of pointing out and locating to the enemy targets and points in the Colony of Hong Kong with a view to artillery fire of the Japanese being directed at or toward such targets or points. Your Worship, if such a charge without particulars were made against you or any other innocent person, what could you say in answer except that you are innocent? That is the position of Mr. Gehring.

He emphatically denied that he committed this offence but without details of the accusation he can give no specific answers to the charge.

Asked by the President, he denied that he committed this offence but without details of the accusation he can give no specific answers to the charge.

(Continued on Page 5)

ADMIRAL JOY LEAVING

In a brief ceremony on board his Flagship, U.S.S. Los Angeles, Rear Admiral G. T. Joy, U.S.N., yesterday relinquished his command of U.S. Naval Task Force 74, a command he has held since January 16 this year.

His successor is Rear Admiral Willard A. Kitts, who arrived here on Tuesday via Pearl Harbour and Shanghai where he conferred with the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, and the commander of the United States Seventh Fleet.

Admiral Joy departs shortly for the United States and a new position as commandant of the Navy's Proving Grounds at Dahlgren, Virginia. Prior to coming to Hong Kong, the Admiral was in command of U.S. Naval Task Force 73, and in his flagship U.S.S. Nashville entered the Yangtze river and moored at Naval Buoy No. 1 at Shanghai on September 13.

As commander of Task Force 73 it was his responsibility to open the port of Shanghai to world trade by removing both the wrecks and mines that infested the lifeline of China.

The port was declared "open" in early October. His task in the South China area has been to assist in the Repatriation programme, the Chinese National Army lists and the minesweeping of the harbours and approaches thereto.

In parting, Admiral Joy said he wished to thank his personal staff, his task group and Task Unit commanders and the commanding officers of vessels under his operational control for the whole-hearted co-operation they have at all times shown him.

Rear-Admiral Kitt's most recent position was as assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department. Prior to that he was commanding officer of the Cruiser Northampton and the battleship U.S.S. Nevada, both veterans of many Pacific campaigns.

WELCOME TO GEN. CHIANG

Mr. Tung Chung-wai and Mr. H. Y. Tsao, chairman and secretary respectively of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, left for Canton yesterday by CNAC plane.

Mr. Tung's mission in Canton is to represent the Chinese mercantile community of Hong Kong in tendering a public welcome to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on his pending visit to South China.

K.C.R. Schedules

A new timetable for both local and through train service to Canton has been announced by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, to become effective on Sunday.

A motor express has been added to the service and is scheduled to do the trip from Hongkong to Canton in five and a half hours.

The express is a converted motor rail trolley fitted to carry some 53 passengers at a fare of HK\$25. from Hongkong and CN\$5.40 from Canton.

Seats may be booked beforehand and registered.

Under the new timetable, it is to be observed, the "Through Slow" (No. 42) will act as a local, leaving Kowloon at 9.30 a.m. as far as Shun Chun, and the other up locals are 12 noon and 4.45 p.m. Similarly the "Down Through Slow" (No. 41) forms the last down local, leaving Shun Chun at 6.28 p.m. and the other down locals are 9.05 a.m. and 2 p.m. from Lowu.

BEETHOVEN'S "EIGHTH"

At the Gramophone Concerts which are held every Sunday afternoon at the Catholic Centre, the Symphonies of Beethoven have been played in order from the First to the Seventh.

The Eighth is due on Sunday, April 28th, but so far no recording of this Symphony has been located in Hong Kong. If there is anyone who has a set of the records and would be willing to lend them for playing to Sunday week, he is asked to communicate with the Catholic Centre, King's Building, (Tel. 22187) or with Fr. Ryan (Tel. Office, 39673; home 32335 or 23373).

Beheaded Two Men With His Sword

A STORY OF HOW HE BEHEADED TWO CHINESE WITH HIS SWORD ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER WAS RECOUNTED BY SGT.-MAJOR UCHIDA HIROSHI TO THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL YESTERDAY WHEN TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN BEHALF AT THE RESUMED TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE FOR WAR CRIMES ON LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25.

Uchida, 5th accused, told the Court that around 9 p.m. on August 21 his superior officer, Lieut. Matsumoto, ordered him to execute two Chinese, So Pohwa and Leung Ting-cheung, because they had taken part in the guerrilla attack on the Kishi Company on August 18.

He stated that he was working for the International Red Cross and Mr. Zindel, Delegate of the I.R.C. in Hong Kong, informed me that he was hard-working and conscientious in his duties and that his efforts were of great value to Internees and Prisoners of War and other persons in receipt of help from the I.R.C. These charges, therefore, are all the more serious when laid against a man in his position.

Asked by his Defence Officer, Capt. Croft, to point out on the map where he was stationed between August 18 and 20, accused left the witness stand and on a map which was displayed in Court, pointed out a place called "Mul O" Village on Lantau Island.

Asked further questions by Capt. Croft, accused was given a second chance and this time pointed out Tai O Island on the map.

Did you receive any training in reading maps before you became a Sergeant?—Yes, it was necessary to be able to read maps before I could be promoted to this rank.

Asked by the President, he denied that he committed this offence but without details of the accusation he can give no specific answers to the charge.

Asked by the President, he denied that he committed this offence but without details of the accusation he can give no specific answers to the charge.

At this stage, the Court was adjourned to 10 a.m. to

DRAPIPE CLIMBER

The body of an unknown Chinese was found outside 92, Bonham Road, about 7 o'clock last night. The man had received severe head injuries and a broken spine. It is believed he attempted to climb up a drainpipe and fell.

Gold opened at \$420 per tael and closed at \$426.

There was also an all round appreciation in foreign currencies. U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.70 for large notes and \$4.60 for small, and English Sterling and Australian pounds were in demand at \$17.00 and \$12.60 respectively.

Money Mart

Increased buying enquiries were responsible for an appreciation in rates for both Chinese national currency and gold on the money market yesterday.

Chinese national currency rose from HK\$2.41 for futuros and \$2.60 for spot (per CN\$1,000), in the morning to \$2.49 and \$2.57 respectively.

Gold opened at \$420 per tael and closed at \$426.

There was also an all round appreciation in foreign currencies. U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.70 for large notes and \$4.60 for small, and English Sterling and Australian pounds were in demand at \$17.00 and \$12.60 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Apr. 17. Closing exchange rates in the Shanghai market today were: Gold per ounce—Buying CN\$162,000, Selling CN\$163,000. U.S. Dollar—Buying CN\$2,030, Selling CN\$2,050. Hong Kong Dollar (old and new)—Buying CN\$375. Selling CN\$385.—Associated Press.

Opening rates on page 4.

CHEWING GUM

Singapore, Apr. 17. Enquiries from New York on the resumption of Singapore's pre-war trade in Jelutong, a base for chewing gum, has brought from dealers the reply that stocks have perished due to oxidation, while tapping in the forests of Borneo, Sarawak and North Malaya has only just begun again.

Jelutong is similar in appearance to latex—but not so "rubbery." Before the war, Singapore handled 6,0

NOTICE**JAPANESE REPARATIONS**

1. The British Empire reparations claims against Japan will shortly be considered in London. It is necessary that some estimate of the Hong Kong claim should be obtained as soon as possible with a view to providing the Colonial Office with the initial material necessary for the computation of the Empire claim.

2. It is requested, therefore, that all firms, institutions and private persons, irrespective of previous notification, will submit a brief summary of their claims classifying them as far as possible under the categories shown below. It is emphasised that all that is required at present is an estimate of loss sustained calculated on 1938 replacement costs if possible. If not the estimate should be expressed in present values together with some indication of the increase in costs since 1938. Justifications or evidence in support of individual claims will be called for at a later date. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Reparations Claims Office,

1st Floor, Post Office Bldg., Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

The categories under which estimates are required are as follows:

A. DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

This should not include damage due to under-maintenance and should include damage due to:

- direct enemy action by bombing, shelling, burning, looting or denial; or
- direct allied action by bombing, shelling, sabotage or denial.

Estimates may be classified under the following headings:

- Industry and Commerce.** Structures and equipment, stocks of raw materials and finished goods.
- Shipping.** Figures for ocean-going vessels 500 gross tons and over should be distinguished from sailing and small craft.
- Harbour, port works and installations.** Wharves, buildings, harbour roads, etc., and the value of cranes and other equipment destroyed or taken away.
- Transportation.** Damage to road vehicles and civil aeronautical equipment.
- Agriculture.**
- Public buildings.** Churches, hospitals, schools and all other public buildings. Estimates should make allowance for equipment as well as for structures.
- Household goods and effects.**
- Gold, silver, national bank notes, foreign securities, jewellery, works of art and cultural objects.**
- Houses and buildings not included elsewhere.**
- Other items of physical damage.**

B. UNDER-MAINTENANCE

This includes, besides under maintenance, losses due to the exploitation of resources by the enemy or for the allied war effort.

C. CIVIL CASUALTIES.

Although complete records are available of all military casualties, it is probable that records of civil casualties are not complete. Persons who lost relatives (not serving in the armed forces) and whose deaths were due to (a) to direct enemy action such as shooting, hanging, torture, imprisonment, etc. or (b) to allied action as a result of bombing, etc. should furnish full particulars distinguishing clearly between (a) and (b).

The above information is being called for in order that the Reparations Committee may be in a position to consider in general terms the claim of the British Empire on Japan and the shares of the various claimant Empires countries. Nothing is known in regard to the total sum which may ultimately be available. Claims submitted will be placed on record but it should be realised that this is no guarantee that they will ultimately be met either in whole or in part.

REDS TAKE CHANGCHUN**Government Defences Give Way Under Heavy Fire****Government Talks Continue****MORE NAZIS ARRESTED**

Shanghai, Apr. 17. American Intelligence officers yesterday jailed six more alleged Nazis in connection with the asserted German espionage network in China after the European surrender. It was also announced that seven other persons, including three German consular officials, had been held in Canton since October 18, 1945, as suspected participants in the spy system or as material witnesses.—Associated Press.

ROSENBERG, LILYWHITE INNOCENT!

Nuernberg, April 17.

Alfred Rosenberg, 53-year-old Russia-born Nazi, who became "high priest" of Hitler's racial theories entered the war crimes witness box today to describe himself as an opponent of Nazi religious persecution.

He had never indulged in religious persecution he claimed and was even brought into strong conflict with Himmler, head of the Gestapo, by his objection to the confiscation of monasteries by the Gestapo for research purposes.

As minister for occupied territories in the east, he said, he had issued an edict restoring religious freedom in those regions.

Rosenberg was the sixth of the accused Nazi leaders to enter the witness box to explain his part in the Nazi schemes for power.

Confusing Situation

From the reports of the Communist all-out assault on Changchun reaching Chungking tonight, the situation is still confusing. The Central News Agency said that Communist troop concentrations swept into the capital after heavy fighting in which the city's three airfields were the main objectives.

The government's military spokesman said that their reports indicated that Changchun's badly outnumbered garrison is still resisting the tightening Communist ring.

The government garrison consisted of a few thousand National troops that were transported by air into Changchun last December. The troops are mostly members of the New 6th Army. A small peace preservation corps force is also in the city.

Attacking Communist forces are described here as being heavily armed units that are largely equipped with Japanese arms that were seized following the collapse of the Pacific war.

Knew Nothing

Rosenberg claimed in a burst of praise for Hitler that dictatorship had been forced on Hitler by wartime emergencies. In defence of his own administration as Minister for the Eastern Occupied Areas, Rosenberg professed general ignorance of concentration camp horrors. "What I have heard here," said Rosenberg, "appears to be humanly impossible."

Referring specifically to the brutalities, he said blandly: "I would not have believed it possible, even if Heinrich Himmler had told it to me."—Associated Press.

Pacific Defence Scheme

London, Apr. 17.

Plans for Pacific defence, including the United States request for air bases, will be discussed when the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. William Mackenzie King, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. J. J. Chifley, Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for International Affairs, and the New Zealand Prime Minister of Finance, Mr. Walter Nash, meet Mr. Clement Attlee in London soon after the Easter holidays.

Mr. Mackenzie King is not expected to arrive until some days after the Australian and New Zealand representatives.

It is stated, unofficially, that while no hard and fast defence plan is contemplated, the talks will cover the entire future of Commonwealth defences in the Pacific, a review of the situation arising from atomic bomb development and the fact that Britain can no longer afford as great a contribution to Dominion defence as formerly.—Reuter.

JAVA ABLE TO LOOK AFTER HERSELF

Batavia, Apr. 17.

Java's rice crop will be adequate for this year's needs. Dr. P. Honig, Deputy Director of the Netherlands East Indies Economic Affairs, predicted here today.

The Combined Food Board, however, will have to continue to send 10,000 tons of rice a month to Java for many months to come to save Java's crops from starvation.

Commenting on a report that

WHILE CHINESE ARE FIGHTING AND KILLING CHINESE IN THE BITTER CIVIL WAR BATTLES FOR THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL OF CHANGCHUN, POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE WARRING PARTIES MET HERE TODAY IN CONFERENCES SO FRICIDLY FORMAL THAT THE MANCHURIAN FIGHTING WAS NOT EVEN MENTIONED.

YESTERDAY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ENTERTAINED POLITICAL LEADERS AT FORMAL TEA AND PROPOSED A SPEED UP OF THE REORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT BUT SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE SERIOUS FIGHTING IN NORTH-EASTERN CHINA WHEREIN COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE SESSION OF KEY CITIES.

General Chou En-lai, Communist Leader No. 2, who last Sunday publicly stated the Communist intention to fight force with force in Manchuria, and declared that government attacks had turned the area into a civil war battlefield, answered Generalissimo Chiang's questions and attitude; he too ignored the fraternal conflict.

Today, a special Kuomintang Committee named by the Generalissimo, met for the first time with leaders of the Communists and then with the heads of the Democratic League, the secondary minority party. Through-out the long conference, all mention of the Manchurian conflict was pushed aside. The conference said they considered only "political questions."

Such a situation wherein leaders are able to cold shoulder a primary crisis—the civil war in Manchuria—and dispassionately discuss political issues is possible only in China.

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Attacking Communist forces are described here as being heavily armed units that are largely equipped with Japanese arms that were seized following the collapse of the Pacific war.

Little Hope

Observers here said that there is little hope of pushing relief forces Northward from the government's frontlines which are nearly 60 miles to the south.

These forces, the best trained and best equipped in the entire Chinese army—have been making slow progress along the Mukden-Changchun railroad.

The only hope of immediate assistance to the besieged Changchun forces—if they are still resisting—is to fly reinforcements in government aircraft.

It is reported here tonight, though without confirmation, that the National government may divert air transports already assigned to move government officials to Nanjing, in order to fly special forces toward Changchun.

Official Report

Chungking, Apr. 17.

Government dispatches yesterday reported that Chinese communists had cracked the government's outer defenses in Changchun, swept into the capital, and reached the centre of Changchun with heavy artillery fire.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported that the Com-

munist assault forces, armed with Japanese weapons, smashed their way to the centre of the city from the main airfield which was captured in a heavy fighting.

The dispatch said the communists destroyed Command Headquarters with heavy artillery. It said some shells were exploding deep inside the city. Telephone communications to the city have been broken and it is not clear whether the slim Government garrison still held the sandbagged centre of the city.

The acting Committee of Three and the Commissioners of the Executive Headquarters have returned to Peiping from Manchuria.

The arrival of General George C. Marshall is anxiously awaited as he is considered the key figure and perhaps the only one who could break the Manchurian deadlock.—Associated Press.

Marshall Flying To Peiping

Peiping, Apr. 17.

General George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to China, recognising the urgency of the Manchurian situation, will fly direct from Tokyo to Peiping to again throw his powerful influence into the peace negotiations.

Marshall has cancelled an important conference with the Chinese Premier, Dr. T. V. Soong, in Shanghai, to go direct to the Sino-American "Truce" Headquarters where he will meet with the unity committee of three on which he had been represented by a substitute.

The committee is returning here from Mukden where it found itself impotent to cope with the Manchurian hostilities.

Informed sources said that General George Marshall and his party intend to leave for Peiping this morning. General Marshall, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Byrd, wife of Brigadier-General Byrd, Marshall's aide, arrived yesterday afternoon and spent the night at the American Embassy as the guests of General Douglas MacArthur.—Associated Press.

Tense Situation

Chungking, Apr. 17.

The official Central News Agency, in a dispatch from Changchun, reported yesterday that communist troops entered the city on April 16 after a night of continuous attack.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press Correspondent, Spencer Davis, radioed from Mukden that the situation in Changchun was so tense that a neutral plane probably would be sent there to remove five American correspondents, one of whom is a woman.—Associated Press.

Guimaraes stated that great opportunities were offered, especially to agricultural workers and that Brazil's vast spaces and different climates favoured a big-scale immigration programme.

Foreign settlers will be offered substantial help by the Federal and State Governments, he added.

The Brazilian Government had previously issued invitations, especially to Italians to emigrate to South America.—Associated Press.

There are a limited number of boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. E. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces, (Telephone No. 34121-Ex. 28).

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Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

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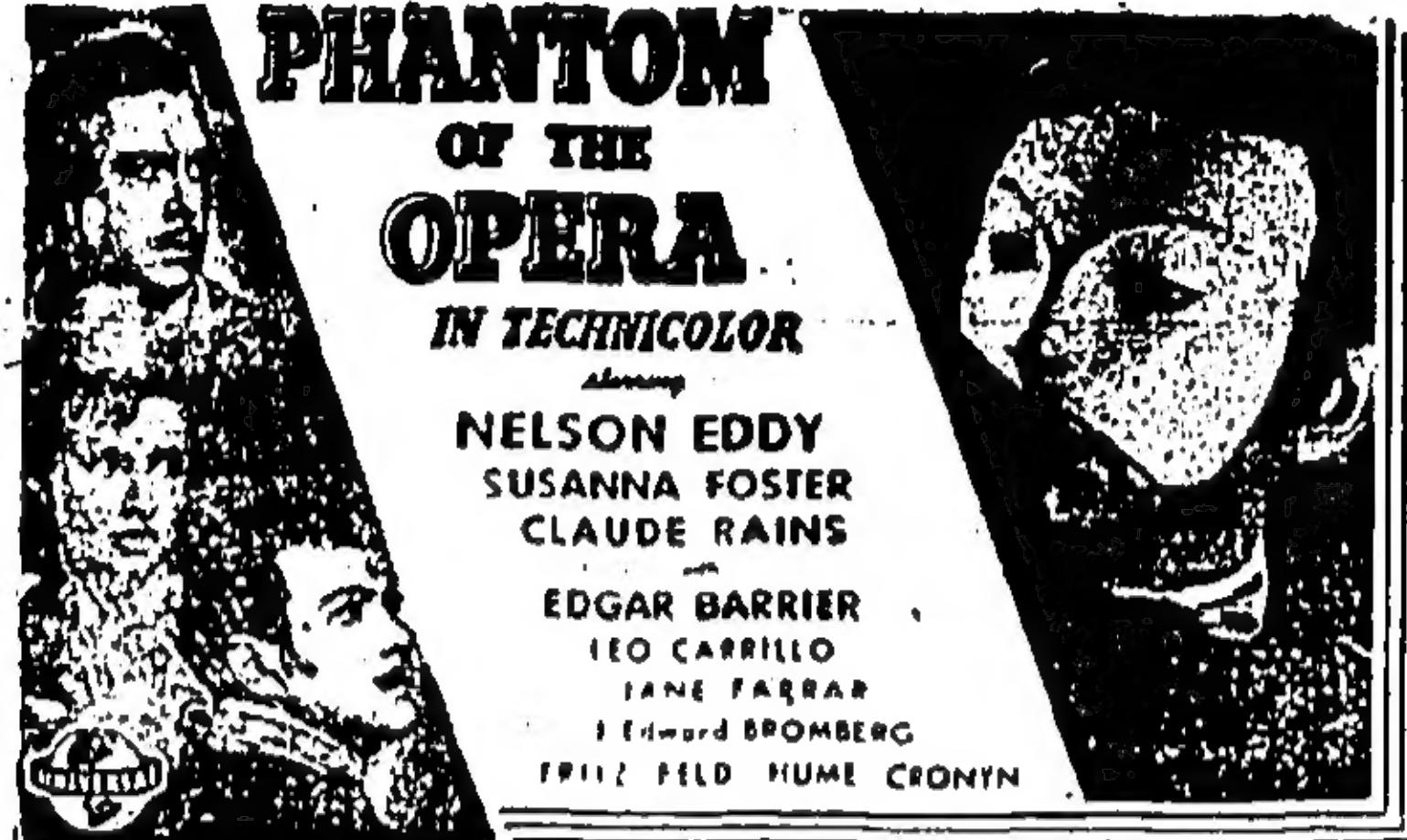
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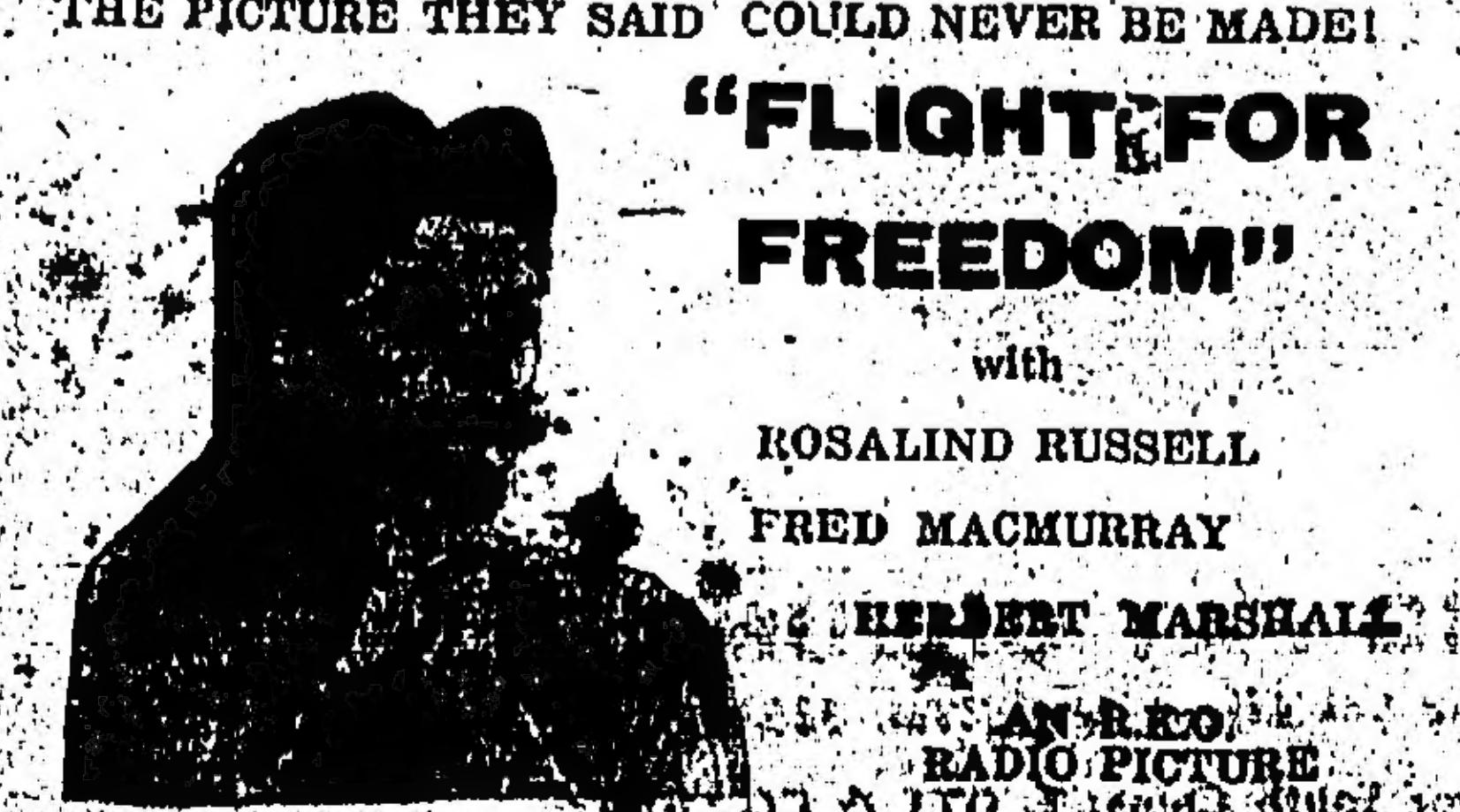
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ROSALIND RUSSELL

FRED MACMURRAY

HERBERT MARSHALL

AN RKO
RADIO PICTURE

Soviet Renews Attack On Britain And U.S.

DUTCH OFFER TO JAVA

Amsterdam, Apr. 17. The creation of an Indonesian Free State of Java and Sumatra, with a compromise retention of Dutch sovereignty in the other islands of the Netherlands East Indies, was forecast yesterday.

While Indonesian and Netherlands government leaders continued private conversations, the resumption of negotiations was arranged for this week.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

When a key finesse loses, a squeeze is often the last resource of a good player:

North Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

B. A K 9
H. K Q 7
D. A Q 9
C. A 6 4 3

B. Q J 10 5
H. 6 3
D. 8 6 5
C. J 10 8 5

N W E D. K 3 10 4
S 3 G. 9 2

B. 7 6 2
E. A J 10 9 8
D. 5 4 2
C. Q K 7

The bidding:

North East South West

2NT Pass 3H Pass

4H Pass 6H Pass

Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of diamonds, dummy winning with the King. South drew three rounds of trumps and then finessed the Queen of diamonds.

East won with the King of diamonds and returned the diamond Jack, forcing out dummy's ace. And now it looked as though only a 3-3 club break could produce the Slam; but South saw another chance.

The other chance was that West held the four clubs, together with the Jack and ten of spades. In that case, West could be squeezed out of a trick in the black suits.

South therefore entered his hand with the club King to run his remaining two trumps. When the last trump was led, West held two spades and three clubs—with dummy holding the same number of each suit behind him.

If West discarded a club, dummy would make a long card in the suit; and if West discarded the ten of spades, dummy would win the Slam-making trick with the nine of spades. The reward for the squeeze was a big one—1,530 points—the difference between making the Slam and rubber and taking a one-trick set!

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, non-vulnerable against vulnerable opponents, you held:

S K J 9 7
H A J 4
D K 10 5 3
C A 10

The bidding:

Major You Jacoby Schenken

1S Pass 2C Pass

SC (7)

ANSWER: Pass. You have no assurance of being able to defeat this contract, so must pass. Perhaps the opponents will proceed to get themselves into trouble.

Score 100 per cent for pass, 0 for any other bid.

QUESTION:

Today you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Major You Jacoby Schenken

1S Pass 2C Pass

SC (7)

What to you bid? (Answer Tomorrow).

MARCH TO SPAIN!

Paris, Apr. 16. A source close to the French Foreign Office today scoffed at the Madrid radio charge that a secret French-Russian agreement might lead to a Russian march through France to Spain.

This source said that the broadcast was "just what you would expect to hear from Franco's radio." The French forces patrolling the Spanish border conform to an organization of border police, the source continued.—Associated Press.

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THE SOVIET MAGAZINE "NEW TIMES" TODAY PUBLISHED A SERIES OF ARTICLES CONDEMNING BRITISH POLICY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—IN THE MIDDLE EAST, GERMANY, GREECE, TRIESTE AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE ITSELF.

THE UNITED STATES WAS LINKED UP WITH BRITAIN IN SEVERAL OF THE CRITISMS.

The "New Times," referring to the Anglo-Turkish-Jordan treaty signed in London last week, said that "plans are afoot to keep our Trans-Jordan territory permanent forces of 40,000 men of General Anders Army."

The magazine asserted that Britain was not only striving to maintain her old positions in Trans-Jordan, but to act against the national interest of Arab, adding "Arab

observers see a direct threat to peace."

Reviewing the pamphlet on the Colonial question issued by the British Labour Party in 1943, the "New Times" wrote of the "ruthless exploitation, poverty and starvation" in the British Empire.

The magazine said that India's wealth was going across the ocean and her people were starving, holding this up as a typical example of British administration of dependent countries. It added that the position was no better in other Colonial Empires—French, Belgian and Dutch.

Dark Spots"

Turning to the United States in its comprehensive condemnation, the article said that United States negroes were still oppressed, and the rights of Indians and Latin Americans prejudiced, and declared that the promises made to the Philippine Islands have not been fulfilled. After adverse comment, coupled with the name of Britain in the British Zone of Germany, the Greek elections and the situation in Trieste, the magazine concluded: "These are dark spots on the body of modern civilisation. The situation evokes acute and just discontent among hundreds of millions of people and creates a constant menace to the peace and security of nations."

—Reuter,

Britain Not To Take Action On Iran

London, Apr. 16.

Mr. Hector McNeil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question by Squadron Leader Keeling (Conservative) whether the Foreign Secretary proposed to take any action under the United Nations Charter on the "arming" of Iranian and Iraqi Kurds by the Soviet Army and their training by Soviet technicians, said:

"The Foreign Secretary considers that in the first place it is for the governments concerned, on the basis of the evidence at their disposal, to decide whether there is a case for referring to the United Nations any alleged interference in the internal affairs of their country."

Mr. Morgan Price (Labour) asked if, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union had undertaken to carry out her obligations under the 1942 treaty and withdraw her troops from Iran, the Foreign Secretary would initiate tripartite negotiations between Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Iran on the whole question of future concessions for oil and other undertakings in the various regions of that country.

Mr. McNeil replied: "The Foreign Secretary has no doubt in his mind that the Treaty of Alliance of 1942 between this country, the Soviet Union and Iran lays upon the British Government as well as upon the British Government the obligation to withdraw their troops not later than six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Germany and Japan. The Foreign Secretary doubts whether any useful purpose could be served at the present time by initiating United Nations negotiations as suggested by Mr. Morgan Price."—Reuter.

Anderson said that about 10,000 tons of wheat and flour were sent to Japan during the first quarter. The 450,000 tons assigned to Japan for the current quarter will come out of the United States 3,318,000-ton export goal for the period.

Anderson said that the allocation was made at MacArthur's urgent request and upon the recommendations of a special food mission, was sent to Japan recently.

Anderson said that the amount is short of MacArthur's request. He said he did not know whether the Japanese ration will have to be reduced. He said that this matter is for MacArthur to decide.

Fred Rossiter, of the Agriculture Department for the Far East, who was a member of the Japanese food mission, said that Japan definitely does not have enough food. However, he said that the mission found no evidence of starvation. Rossiter said that Japan is making progress in the collection of larger quantities of food from the farmers for city distribution.—Associated Press.

The police added that two other Republican flags were found, one on the French students' residence in the university city and another in a middle class residential district.

The fuse of a noise bomb, found in a central business district, was removed before it could explode, and 1,000 and other Republican propaganda were picked up at various points in the city, the police stated.—Associated Press.

**Republican
Propaganda In
Madrid**

Madrid, Apr. 16.

Madrid National Police Headquarters yesterday stated that a man was accidentally electrocuted when he sought to hoist a Republican flag on a post carrying a high tension cable on the Segovia bridge at dawn on Sunday, the 16th anniversary of the Spanish Republic.

The police added that two other Republican flags were found, one on the French students' residence in the university city and another in a middle class residential district.

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March To Spain!

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This source said that the broadcast was "just what you would expect to hear from Franco's radio." The French forces patrolling the Spanish border conform to an organization of border police, the source continued.—Associated Press.

**Chu Min-yl,
Asks For Death**

Soochow, Apr. 16.

As the trial of Chu Min-yl, former foreign minister of the puppet Nanking government, ended today, the defendant again asked the court to give him death in preference to a life sentence. The verdict is expected to be rendered on April 22.

The court listened in silence to the defendant deliver a defiant, sarcastic oration in which he praised the late puppet Premier Wang Ching-wei for his statesmanship, and reflected that the late premier's goal was China's welfare.

He declared that Generalissimo

Chiang Kai-shek believed in democracy, peace while Wang Ching-wei had believed in salvation through force.

Both men were the same and concluded.—Associated Press.

French Honours

Chungking, Apr. 17.

French General Alphonse Jolin heading the goodwill mission to China, today opened the French Institute of China.

Wang Shih-chuan, and other Chinese officials, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek attended the opening ceremony.

Associated Press.

Shanghai Currency

Shanghai, Apr. 17.

Open exchange rates on the Shanghai market today:

Gold bar (gold) buying CNY144,000 selling CNY160,000.

U.S. dollars in official market buying CNY1,000 selling CNY1,000.

British pounds buying CNY1,000 selling CNY1,000.

French francs buying CNY100 selling CNY100.

Swiss francs buying CNY100 selling CNY100.

Canadian dollars buying CNY100 selling CNY100.

Associated Press.

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Alexandra Building, Hong
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18th April, 1946, at 12 noon for
the purpose of receiving the
Report of Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts
for the eight months ended
31st December, 1945.

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STORY OF LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

"Deliberate Lies".

Let's have it this way, Hector Lee. Many of the things in this letter were deliberate lies?

Was there such a person as a Japanese Army Sergeant called Naguchi?—Yes. There was such a man.

And he was the man to whom George Wong was attached in his work?—At the very beginning, George Wong introduced this man Naguchi to me for smuggling business.

Was George Wong assisting Naguchi?—Only for the purpose of smuggling.

Were you ever accused by Naguchi of being a member of the C.C. clique of the Blue Shirt Party?—Yes. This is a false story again.

You gave a lot of details of your being taken to the detention room for three days temporarily.

able for Henry Lee's arrest?—Correct.

Why did you believe that?—According to what people said, Moriyanma and Yoshimoto arrested Henry Lee. So I thought George Wong did it.

Because of accused's association with these two?—Whether or not he was working for Moriyanma I cannot say. But he was going about with Moriyanma.

You mention that at the interview you and George Wong had with Endo, two suspects were mentioned, Francisco Leson and Henry Lee?—It was Ho Kei of Shamshui Po who had suspicion of these men.

What was the balance?—A certain part of the letter consists of true facts.

Mr. Lo: For whom was that letter intended?—I was then thinking there certainly would be persons coming forth to make inquiries.

Can you explain how this letter came into the hands of the authorities?—After my arrest a search was made at my house and this was found.

Never Questioned

Before your coming to this Court did anyone question you with regard to this letter?—No. I was never questioned about it.

Have you ever been questioned by anyone in authority during those seven months?—No.

Do you mean to tell the Court so?—The majority of persons there have not been questioned.

Were you aware of the fact, Hector Lee, before coming to Stanley Prison and also after?

It appears that you will defend yourself, if charged, as a very loyal person during the Japanese occupation?—And I will have evidence to prove that.

Will you also say that you were acting for the Chinese against the Japanese?—It is my business. I will make my defense at my trial.

Will you also produce a document testifying that you were a member of some special force or other?—I will defend myself not only from my mouth. I will prove some facts.

Instead of being in prison, you should be awarded some medal for gallantry during the Japanese days?—I don't mean that. But concerning my behaviour and actions during the period the Government can make some inquiries.

Only Deviation

From His Conscience

Mr. Lo: Before coming to Court you knew that you had not been identified by anyone though you have been detained about seven months. Do you, Hector Lee, elect to come to Court and tell lies?—I am not telling lies.

What is true? The evidence you gave on oath today on the things written in the document brought up?—I am giving evidence today under oath and every word deposed is from my conscience.

Continued on Page 2.

Case Against Gehring Withdrawn

(Continued from Page 2)

Belgian Case

During the period in question, he was devoting himself to the service of the Maryknoll Mission in Kowloon. He slept there and remained on the premises practically all the time. He may have gone out occasionally but his duty at that time was to protect the Sisters of that Institution and the Sisters have expressed their gratitude for the services he rendered to them.

"Like A Carbon Copy"

The second overt act was that on or about the 20th of May 1942, he wrote and sent to a Japanese, named Mr. Yamoto, a letter to the tenor and effect of a document that was set out in the charge. The Prosecution has not got the original letter. They have in their possession an unsigned piece of paper which looks like a carbon copy on which the words set out in the charge appear. Mr. Gehring categorically denies having prepared such a letter, written it or sent it. He knew Mr. Yamoto, who was a senior official in the Japanese Broadcasting Organisation in Hong Kong. I submit most strongly that it is ludicrous to think that Mr. Gehring, if he had intended to give information against the persons named in that letter, would have written the same to Mr. Yamoto. Mr. Yamoto, as I have mentioned, was connected with the Broadcasting Organisation. He had nothing to do with the disciplinary measures to be taken against third nationals or chemists.

He was not connected with the Gestapo and it would have been as futile for Mr. Gehring to have written to him as it would be for any of us to write to the Secretary of ZEW to report a criminal charge under the present Administration.

Will you tell the Court what your principal object was in preparing that document?—At first I was under the impression that Henry Lee, a friend of mine, had been arrested by George Wong. I was prepared to do him every possible harm I could.

Mr. d'Almada: You suggest that the statements in this letter are false?—The greater portion of the letter is false.

What was the balance?—A certain part of the letter consists of true facts.

Mr. Lo: For whom was that letter intended?—I was then thinking there certainly would be persons coming forth to make inquiries.

Can you explain how this letter came into the hands of the authorities?—After my arrest a search was made at my house and this was found.

Never Questioned

Before your coming to this Court did anyone question you with regard to Henry Lee?—No.

I was never questioned about it.

Have you ever been questioned by anyone in authority during those seven months?—No.

Do you mean to tell the Court so?—The majority of persons there have not been questioned.

Were you aware of the fact, Hector Lee, before coming to Stanley Prison and also after?

It appears that you will defend yourself, if charged, as a very loyal person during the Japanese occupation?—And I will have evidence to prove that.

Will you also say that you were acting for the Chinese against the Japanese?—It is my business. I will make my defense at my trial.

Will you also produce a document testifying that you were a member of some special force or other?—I will defend myself not only from my mouth. I will prove some facts.

Instead of being in prison, you should be awarded some medal for gallantry during the Japanese days?—I don't mean that. But concerning my behaviour and actions during the period the Government can make some inquiries.

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Mr. Lo: Before coming to Court you knew that you had not been identified by anyone though you have been detained about seven months. Do you, Hector Lee, elect to come to Court and tell lies?—I am not telling lies.

What is true? The evidence you gave on oath today on the things written in the document brought up?—I am giving evidence today under oath and every word deposed is from my conscience.

Continued on Page 2.

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DRUNKEN G.I.s. KILL TWO JAPANESE

TOKYO, April 17.
Two American soldiers who left a drinking party and shot and killed two Japanese from whom they had demanded money, were today found guilty of first-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, the 5th Air Force announced.

STORY OF LETTER

(Continued from Page 5)
was for my defence. There was something in it that would implicate the accused.

The next witness was Au-yeung Yuk-shim, wife of George Wong. She said that in June, 1943, her husband was arrested by the Japanese. He was brought home and received during detention. She knew Wong Pui's wife at June, 1944, she came quite often to the Wong Sun Yuen shop at 822, Nathan Road.

Mr. da Silva: From 1942 until the first few months of 1943 your husband was employed by the Japanese troops?—I knew that. He also carried a gun regularly?—No.

Witness denied that she had ever collected a sum of H.K.\$100,000 from Wong Pui's wife. She admitted that she knew Lai Kit and that he had stayed at her house in 1942 and 1943.

Her Friend

Mr. da Silva: Your husband was smuggling with the guerrillas in 1942 and 1943. Can you think of any reason why he asked a gendarmerie detective to stay with him during that period?—Lai Kit was a friend of mine, not of my husband.

You invited Lai Kit to stay with you against your husband's wishes?—Yes. Because at that time he was out of a job and had nothing to eat.

At this stage, Mr. Lo having said that he had no other witnesses, Mr. da Silva said that investigation had been made into the certificate and badge that accused claimed were found by Capt. Lee at his house, and he would call Eddie Remedios, the interpreter with the Commando party who had carried out accused's arrest.

Remedios said, in evidence, that Capt. Lee took away some papers from the house. He did not know what they were. At Shamshui-poo Station at 8 a.m. the following day, he was again interpreter when accused was interrogated by Capt. Lee.

A certificate and badge was referred to by the accused during the interrogation. Captain Lee then produced a bundle of papers and accused picked out from it a piece of paper and a badge attached to it. Not being able to read Chinese, he was unaware of the contents of the certificate or the wording of the badge. He believed, witness said, that Capt. Lee must have retained the certificate and badge. He did not know if Capt. Lee made any inquiries about them.

Mr. da Silva then said that an exhaustive search had been made for the certificate and badge but no trace of them had been found. He wanted to make it quite clear that the Crown was not aware of this certificate and badge until Wong had made reference to them from the witness-box. The Crown regretted that these could not now be produced and would welcome any comment from the Court with a view to passing this to the proper authority. Though the Crown did not attach any importance to this certificate and badge, it was possible that the Defence did.

Mr. d'Almada: "Even if the Crown had not invited comment on this it should be forthcoming at some stage of the proceedings. It is a most extraordinary lapse on the part of those reasonable that a proper inventory was not taken of what was found at the accused's house. I can only think that this must have happened because an Army officer was delegated to this task instead of a police officer. I accept your statement that the Prosecution had no knowledge of the certificate and badge and I have no doubt that Counsel for the Defence also accept the statement."

Mr. d'Almada went on to say that a significant fact that arose from accused's statement with regard to the certificate and badge was that there were dated May 10, 1945. It was now established from the evidence of the witness, just heard, that certificate and badge had been found which the accused had claimed were given him by the Chungking Government.

At this stage Mr. Hippisley, Defence Counsel, said that he had no more witnesses to call.

Mr. Lo: "I do not think these cigarettes stink. The big crowd

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1946.

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FIVE YEAR PLAN Russian Programme Outlined Prevention Of Aggression

MOSCOW, APRIL 17.
"COMRADE STALIN HAS WARNED US THAT IN FUTURE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS MAY BE AGAIN TAKEN UNAWARE BY AGGRESSION UNLESS OF COURSE THEY DEVELOP SPECIAL MEASURES CAPABLE OF PREVENTING AGGRESSION."

WITH THESE WORDS NIKOLAI VOZNESENKY, CHAIRMAN OF RUSSIA'S STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, INTRODUCED TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THE DEMANDS WHICH WILL BE MADE UPON THEM UNDER THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Voznesensky continued: "We must not forget that monopolistic capitalism is capable of giving birth to new aggressions. For the prevention of new aggressions, aggressive nations must be completely disarmed and submitted to military and economic control and we must have, in the United Nations, a body which will stand guard over international peace and security and which will be capable of defending peace and preventing a new aggression. Fighting forces in the Soviet Union must be strengthened. We must constantly insure their equipment with the newest of modern weapons, and we must insure further strengthening of the military and economic potential in the Soviet State."

Voznesensky summarized the entire objective in these words: "It is to rehabilitate our ravaged regions and to restore industry and agriculture to the pre-war levels rather than to surpass this level by considerable extent."

The top task under the new plan calls for the restoration and development of heavy industry—iron, steel, fuel, electricity, machine tools, chemicals, timber and building material. In order to attain the desired annual rate of pig iron and steel totalling over 4 to 5,000,000 tons, Russia plans to build 45 blast furnaces, 104 rolling mills, 62 coke batteries. The plan includes huge new plants for Siberia and the Urals. Far Eastern Siberia will develop its own resources of iron ore. Large areas are to be surveyed for future production. Commercial iron ore deposits of 1,680,000,000 tons, in western Siberia and manganese deposits totalling 110,000,000 tons are expected to be staked out.

Russia hopes to be able to mine 51 per cent more coal than before the war. Virgin coal fields will be opened in the square metres of pre-fabricated Uverya and Khabarovsk territory of the Far East.

A maximum development of petroleum extraction and refining will continue in Eastern regions including Sakhalin island. In addition, engineers are going to push eastern districts in an effort to approach the production of the south.

By 1950, Russia wants commercial reserves of petroleum for 2 or 3 years ahead. The production of high octane gasoline will figure prominently. By the end of 1950, four oil refineries will be built and 16 oil refining installations constructed. Six hydroelectric stations are being rehabilitated and 80 new ones are nearly finished.

The plan also calls for an annual motor vehicle production of half a million by 1950.

Approximately 4,600,000 square metres of pre-fabricated houses are to be turned out annually.—Associated Press.

SPORTS SECTION

U.S. Baseball

NEW YORK, April 17.
The world championship Detroit Tigers and the pennant-winning Chicago Cubs won their opening games as the big leagues on Tuesday launched their post-war season.

American League

The Tigers beat St. Louis, 2 to 1, on Newhouse's tight hurling and Hank Greenberg's home run. President Truman saw Boston trim Washington, 6 to 3. Williams hit a home run.

New York blanked Philadelphia, 6 to 0, with a home run by Joe Di Maggio.

Fellers' brilliant pitching gave Cleveland a 1 to 0 victory over Chicago.

National League

The Cubs beat Cincinnati, 4 to 3, scoring all their runs in the final inning.

New York Giants defeated Philadelphia, 8 to 4, with a home run by Ott.

Sain, a former sailor, hurled Boston's 5 to 3 victory over Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh upset St. Louis, 6 to 4, the Pirates hammering five pitchers.

The scores:

National League			
	Runs	Hits	Errors
Philadelphia	4	7	1
New York	6	11	1
Chicago	4	6	1
Cincinnati	8	11	0
Brooklyn	5	10	2
Boston	5	8	1
Pittsburgh	6	11	1
St. Louis	4	9	1
American League			
Cleveland	1	6	2
Chicago	0	8	0
St. Louis	1	4	0
Baltimore	3	6	0
Boston	6	11	0
Washington	8	11	1
New York	5	7	2
Philadelphia	0	5	1

which gathered were quickly dispersed on the arrival of the Police and Service patrols.

Three Chinese soldiers and two sailors were involved in a quarrel outside the A.B.C. skating rink, Nathan Road, last night shortly before 8 p.m. The disturbance started when some youths, joined by the police, had been dispersed before the arrival of the Police.

Two Chinese were arrested and an Indian soldier detained in hospital following a free for all outside the A.B.C. skating rink, Nathan Road, last night shortly before 8 p.m. The disturbance started when some youths, joined by the police, had been dispersed before the arrival of the Police.

Anglo-French Boxing

LONDON, April 16.
Harry Lazar of London beat Francois Blanchard of France on point over eight round in a welterweight contest at Town Hall, Bow Road, here tonight.

Lazar established big points lead early in the fight, although Blanchard rallied strongly, he could not wipe out the deficit.

In the sixth round the Frenchman, with a surprise right to the body, dropped his opponent for the count of six.

In another eight round contest, one of Britain's most promising young featherweights, Cliff Curvis of Swansea, scored a comfortable victory over Louis Orsini of France. The 18-year-old Welshman gave a superb display of ringcraft. Orsini, who is a contender for the French featherweight title, seemed puzzled by the Welshman's stance. Curvis easily avoided Orsini's vicious hooks and swings. He calmly selected his punches, being content to pile up substantial points lead.—Reuter.

LOCAL BASEBALL

HONG KONG fans will have a treat in store for them on Easter Sunday when an exhibition baseball game between Hong Kong Nine and U.S.S. Los Angeles will be played at Recreation Ground, at 10.30 a.m. sharp.

The following Hong Kong players are requested to come along with "Doe" Molten Shell House, 1st floor, or Mr. H. Moodie, Tel. 27405—

Nip Lung, Wally Ching, Stan Leonard, Bertie Goss, Dave Leonard, George Scott, J. Dwyer (Texas Oil Co.), Eric Mather, Gerry Guisano, Arthur O'Brien, George Ramjahn, A. V. Hooper, Tony Alava, Mamie Taylor and Avichai Kazanoff.

Bolton Enquiry

BOLTON, April 16.

A suggestion that a central control room should be used to marshal football ground crowds was made today by W. J. Howard, Chief Constable of Bolton.

He had been recalled to give evidence at the resumed Home Office enquiry into the Bolton football ground disaster of March 9 when 33 people were killed. The enquiry has ended.

A report is expected to be published in two or three weeks' time.

Howard said, such control rooms would be a great advantage. "If an important match were regarded as an 'alert' and measures were put into operation parallel with those we had in civil defence," he said, "I think that would cover almost any contingency that might arise. I am thinking of a communication system with internal telephones." He also thought a loudspeaker system was desirable. "It was already installed inside the ground and the manager of the club has agreed it should be extended to the outside.

Howard thought the capacity of a ground should be assessed by a technician in consultation with the police and suggested with the police and football clubs.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL TOUR

LONDON, April 17.

Now that the Charlton Athletic South African soccer tour is off, the Club may make a short tour of the Continent when the English season is over.

Arrangements have been made for Charlton to play one match against the French Cup Finalists in Paris, one game in Denmark at Viborg, and two in Sweden, one of which will be played in Boras.

The trip to France and Denmark will be by air and arranged by the Club's agent in London, Mr. John Johnson, of the London Football Association. The tour will commence in mid-May and conclude in mid-June.

"Sniperscope" And "Snoopescope"

Washington, April 17.
Two devices known as Sniperscope and Snoopescope enabled American soldiers to soar at night as well as in the day, the U.S. Army disclosed today.

"Many of the Japanese losses on Okinawa can be credited to either Sniperscope or Snoopescope," an official of the Army said.

The two inventions which ended the careers of many Japanese soldiers who thought they were safe in darkness were first used in the summer of 1944. The American infantrymen used the devices the most and they enable the soldiers to see clearly on the darkest night.

The Sniperscope was more or less like a hand controlled camera mounted on rifles, while the Snoopescope, when attached to the radiator of a jeep, allowed the vehicle to move swiftly along the darkest roads without being seen.

Previous hints of these two inventions indicated that they would be bulky objects hard to move about, but wartime necessity and stimulation of ideas finally turned them out in sizes so small that they caused no inconvenience or trouble in carrying.—Associated Press.

Gold Rush On Stock Exchange

LONDON, April 17.

Traditional Easter quietude on the London Stock Exchange was shattered today by news of the richest gold reef ever discovered in South Africa. Gold mining shares rocketed.

The announcement of the reef, found five miles southeast of Odendaalrust in the Orange Free State and assaying more than 23,000 inch payweights of gold per ton sent the E.S. shares of Western Holdings (one of the companies responsible for the boring) from 2/6 to 80/8 in a few minutes after the exchange had opened. By midday, these shares had risen to 90/-.

The total market appreciation was £1,725,000 and in five leading Orange Free State gold mining companies share appreciation reached £9,300,000 by the time the exchange closed.

Commenting on the strike, the "Financial Times" says that these values were quite unprecedented in the history of South African gold mining.

The paper warns that the bore-hole results should, however, be taken more as an indication of the existence of a reef rather than a pointer to what the average value of such a reef might be.

"Nevertheless, it is impossible not to regard this latest result as being very encouraging," the paper adds, pointing out that the strike is further confirmation of a north-south line in the reef which was already indicated by drilling on the Western Holdings properties.—Reuter.

The agreement, which contains the usual technical clauses, providing for collaboration on exchange control matters, will remain in force for two years.—Reuter.

HOW LONG WILL THEY SERVE?

LONDON, April 17.

University students and other youths who are approaching the call-up in the immediate future, will know after the Parliamentary Easter recess, how long they will have to serve. Mr. Strachey, Under-Secretary for Air told the House of Commons tonight.

Pressed by the Opposition to remove the uncertainty and anxiety on this question, he replied that a Government announcement would definitely be made after the House adjourned (April 20). Details will arise from the circumstances of the world situation today. It was not yet possible to foresee the number necessary in the armed forces after the end of this year. It was hoped that from the coming talks of Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, abroad, a whole batch of peace treaties would result that would help to stabilise the situation. It would then be possible for Government to see ahead more clearly.—Reuter.

Three men armed with revolvers and automatic entered a florist shop in No. 85, Wo Sung Street, Kowloon. The place was used as an opium den and the robbers searched all on the premises and remained there for about 30 minutes. The amount stolen has not been estimated.

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